

MICHIGAN FARMER.

NEW

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

SERIES.

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The Norman Horse.

The origin of the most esteemed variety of the Norman horse, is said by French writers to have been a cross, made several hundred years ago, between the celebrated Andalusian stock of Spain, and the old Norman draught horse. The Andalusian was derived from a cross of the Arabian or Barb, introduced into Spain, by the Moors during their occupancy of that country from the eight to the sixteenth centuries. No breed in Europe, is more fixed in its characters, or transmits its peculiar traits with more certainty, than the Norman.

This is the variety of horse which is preferred in France for drawing the ponderous stage-coaches called "diligences," and travellers, on passing through the districts where they are used, frequently express their astonishment at the performances of these animals. We have been informed that each of these vehicles is calculated for carrying eighteen passengers at once, and that when thus loaded they are equal to five tons' weight. Five horses (all stallions) are, with rude harness, attached to the clumsy and cumbrous carriage; and their regular rate of movement with this enormous load, is seven miles an hour. The pace is generally kept up over the various acclivities, but occasionally, when a very long hill is to be ascended, an additional horse or two is added to the team.

On some routes the loads are lighter, and the pace is there quickened to eight or

nine, and in some instances to ten miles an hour.

Mr. Harris was induced to import this valuable breed of horses from having become acquainted with their qualities during a residence in France; and Mr. Howland was also led to make purchase of one of this stock from having been convinced of their great superiority, for many purposes, by seeing them in their native country.

Perhaps a better description of this breed cannot be found than has been given by a writer in the twelfth volume of the Scottish Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. He says:—"The horses of Normandy are a capital race for hard work and scanty fare. I have never seen such horses at the collar, under the diligence, the post-carriage, the cumbrous and very heavy voiture or cabriolet for one or two horses, or the farm cart. They are enduring and energetic beyond description; with their necks cut to the bone they flinch not; they put forth all their efforts at the voice of the brutal driver, or at the dreaded sound of the never-ceasing whip; they keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect and hard treatment.

"A better cross for some of our horses cannot be imagined than those of Normandy, provided they have not the ordinary failing of too much length from the hock downwards, and a heavy head. It is very doubtful whether the infusion of much

English blood among the Norman breed will be serviceable. I have seen many bad productions in consequence of this crossing chiefly loss of weight and strength in those points where the draught horse should excel."

The Life, Privileges and Prejudices of the Farmer.

BY THOMAS BARLOW.

In my previous number of this volume, (page 459,) I dwelt somewhat upon the reputation of agriculturists, the inclination of parents to educate their children for other pursuits, and to abandon agriculture as not so honorable as a professional life. I endeavored to show the evil and folly of this inclination and view of things.

No man is truly honorable, unless he is both industrious and useful. If a man is industrious, his industry must be of an useful kind to be honorable. That agricultural industry is among the most useful, all must admit; and it must follow of course that those who pursue it, must class among our honorable and useful men, so far as vocations are concerned.

One great thing that has tended to prejudice the minds of many against agricultural pursuits, is the backward condition of the farming classes in a literary point of view. That literary improvements, and scientific advancements elevate the man, there can be no doubt. Whilst an illiterate man may be an upright, honest and honorable man, he is far from occupying that high station which intellectual improvements would qualify him for.

Many farmers are obstinately opposed to educating their children which they intend to bring up as farmers. They seem to think it prejudicial; that if they educate their sons, they apprehend they will feel "above their business."

One thing is certain, if all farmers were educated, then their sons would not feel such a vain pride; for they would see those with whom they were to live and associate, were an educated and enlightened class of people. The cause of popular education in our great state is rapidly enlivening the "whole lump," and the rising generation is growing up in intelligence, and will discard a thousand prejudices which have sat like an incubus upon the calling of the farmer.

Not many years ago, the prejudice of the farmer against improvement and change was so great, that it was all but impossible to get implements of new or improved forms and kinds into their hands. I can remember when the bull-plow was the only one in use, and the patent plow was condemned without trial, as good for nothing, and as

an expensive thing, got up for mere speculation by some one who knew nothing about farming. They desired not to depart from the ways and implements of their fathers, and would lay it down as truth which need not be controverted, that their experience was better than all the study, theory and mechanics in the world. But this stubborn prejudice has given away, and the beloved old bull-plow is among the things thrown aside forever. "Paper farming" has been denounced by an universal voice; that is, agricultural instructions through the press in books and periodicals.

Farmers have been so opposed to agricultural papers, that they have scarcely been willing to look at one. "Away with your book farming," said they, "I would rather hear what my neighbor Dunham said about fixing his field for corn one minute, than read your papers a week."

They were willing to hear neighbor Dunham talk, and would confess they were usefully instructed, but did not see that their neighbor might write out his information, and that it would be equally true and instructive on paper. Prejudice blinded them. But we now see these scales falling off, and the farmers are learning many things from periodicals and books, which lessen their toil, improve and restore their lands, and cultivate their taste and minds.

Journal of Agriculture and Science.

Science of Farmers.

BY LEVI BARTLETT.

The investigations and researches of chemists, have pretty clearly established many of the great principles of vegetable physiology. They have, as it were, with much exactness, ascertained the chemistry of vegetable food, or the sources and nature of the nutrition of plants, as also the relation subsisting between the seed that is deposited in the ground—the soil which furnishes the mineral or *inorganic* parts of plants, and which are found in their ash, after being burned—as well, also, as the nature and properties of the combustible, gaseous, or *organic* portions of plants which are dissipated and fly off into the air when burned.

The seed, as every one knows, when planted in the soil, and under favorable conditions, soon sends its shoots upwards, and its root downwards, both of which extend and enlarge; if the seed be that of an oak or a pine tree, this process of enlargement goes on for centuries, till this growth prepares the oak for a keel, or the pine for a mast of a "ship of the line."

Agricultural chemistry has most fully, further established the fact, that, all that the soil has furnished towards the growth of the largest tree, is what remains in the form of ashes, after being burned in the fire; and how small a portion in bulk is the ash of a tree, compared with its wood before being burned; an 100 lbs. of pine wood, leaves less than half a pound of ash, when completely burned. Well, say some "if an 100 lbs. of pine wood has only drawn half a pound of its weight from the soil,

from what source has the 99½ lbs. that burns away been derived? Well, kind reader, to attempt to answer this question, is the object of this article. In the ash of our cultivated plants there are found some ten or eleven elementary earthy substances viz: potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, silex, iron, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus and chlorine, and these constituents of plants are termed *inorganic*, but as has been observed, they make up but a very small portion of the bulk of plants, and some of them are found in the ash in very minute quantity, but yet, they all seem to be essential to the healthy growth and full maturity of plants. These substances are invariably found in the ash of plants, not merely because they were in the soil in a soluble state in which the plants grew, but in accordance with those fixed physiological laws that govern the vegetable world, and so stringent are those laws, that a soil deficient in a very few of these inorganic bodies, cannot yield seed capable of reproducing its kind, they are absolutely essential to the full and perfect development of the seed bearing plants.—*Id.*

Ripe Bread.—Bread made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven, is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change, or ripen, before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked without any sensible injury from it; but weakly and aged persons cannot; and none can eat such without doing harm to the digestive organs. Bread, after being baked, goes through a change similar to that in newly-brewed beer, or newly-churned buttermilk neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread, it sends off a large portion of carbonic acid, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen or healthy gas. Bread has, according to the computation of physicians, one-fifth more nutriment in it when ripe than when just out of the oven. It not only has more nutriment, but imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread will have a much greater flow of animal spirits than he would, were he to eat unripe bread. Bread, as before observed, discharges carbonic acid and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connection with this thought should be particularly noticed by all housewives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening; hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a close cupboard, nor in a bedroom. The noxious vapors of a cellar or a cupboard should never enter into nor form a part of the bread we eat. Bread should be light, well baked, and properly ripened before it is eaten. Bread that is several days old may be renewed so as to have all the freshness and lightness of new bread, by simply putting it into a common steamer over the

fire, and steaming it half or three quarters of an hour. The vessel under the steamer containing the water should not be more than half full, otherwise the water may boil up into the steamer, and wet the bread. After the bread is thus steamed, it should be taken out of the steamer, and wrapped loosely in a cloth, to dry and cool, and remain so a short time, when it will be ready to cut and use. It will then be like cold new bread.—*American Farmer.*

Culture and Preparation of Flax.

The author of the following article, which we clip from one of our exchanges, is himself a practical flax grower and dresser, and has invented a flax break and hemp break that must come into general use. This machine performs the three processes of breaking, scutching, and heckling—hitherto distinct—at one handling. Its estimated performance is 400 lbs. per day, and with no perceptible injury to, or waste of the fibre. One man manages the machine, and has the several parts so entirely at his control, that the precise scutching and heckling requisite is given at the time the stalk is broken.

This staple which in Ireland and on various portions of the Continent, has long been grown to supply the material for Linen Fabrics, is produced in vast quantities in middle and southern Ohio, for the seed, which finds a ready market at the numerous oil manufactories established throughout the country, at prices that pay the grower somewhat less than what might be realized in the culture of grain or other crops. Small portions only of the lint is saved, and these mostly for the manufacture of coarse home made linens. It is alleged that there being no proper machinery in use for the preparation of the fibre and the process being too slow and tedious for the profitable employment of hand labor, is the reason why so valuable a product is now literally wasted; this is doubtless true, for it is well known that the amount of labor bestowed in Belgium, for instance, when a few pounds only is the result of an entire day's careful hand dressing would at the value of the same work here, nearly purchase the same weight of far linen.

Linen goods, now altogether imported, and from their high cost, used only by a Jew, might by the application of proper machinery, be manufactured at a cost which estimated in proportion to the true value in the wear of the goods should be relatively less than that of cotton fabrics of the same grade.—Many who have watched the vast improvements the last few years have developed in our cotton machinery, are now of the opinion that the time is not far distant when mechanical skill shall find a field for action in the product of facilities for the making of linens not only to an extent that should stop their importation, but at a price that will place them within the reach of all classes.

Flax is easily grown throughout all our

Northern States; if raised for the seed only, it should be sown thin; but if the lint as well as the seed is to be saved, it should be sown thickly, evenly and upon a well pulverised clean soil, and generally after grain crops. If a roller is used—the land being even and free from stones—the crop may be cut by a cradle. A few hours' exposure to the sun, with occasional turning, is desirable. Small bundles should then be made, and after ripping off the seed by machines for that purpose, the stalk may be rotted by a rapid and economical mode, which will furnish a color and strength equal to the best Flemish Flax. There is no difficulty in dressing the fibre by the use of proper machinery, so perfectly that it will find a market at prices that will pay a profit of from \$30 to \$35 per acre; whereas the seed alone rarely yields \$10.

A highly respectable and intelligent gentleman residing within 40 miles of Cincinnati, stated a few weeks since, that 100,000 bushels of flax seed were raised last season in his county, and that nine-tenths of the stalk was thrown away; the seed being got out by threshing machines, or tramping of horses, either of which modes of course destroys the fibre. This seed produced the growers about \$65,000; had the lint also been saved, properly prepared, and sent to New York, an additional product to the value at least \$150,000 above all cost would have been the result; and this is only one out of some twenty counties in this State where flax is extensively grown.

It is supposed by many, that to insure the best kind of lint, in quality as well as quantity, flax should be pulled so early as to involve the entire sacrifice of the seed. This has been found by those who in Iowa and Illinois have given proper attention to the matter, to be an error. There flax yields best and is the easiest dressed when the seed is so nearly ripe as to shrink only 5 to 8 per cent. In this state the seed is equally valuable for oil makers, and it has been found to remain in the stack before ripping, an entire year without injury.

Transplanting.

In transplanting some rose bushes we stumbled upon a little fact, which may be of use in planting certain shrubs. Our subjects were some noisettes and hardy perpetuals, which had been budded from ten to fifteen inches above the ground. A couple of them were planted so low as to set the buds, now formed into heads, two or three inches in the earth, in order that they might throw out roots of their own, instead of depending on the roots of the old stock.—In order that the planting might not be too deep, they were laid obliquely, leaving the roots at only their ordinary depth in the soil. One of them evinced its satisfaction at this disposal, by commencing a vigorous growth immediately and development while the other—a Julia Dupont, hardy perpetual—gave forth three splendid flowers. Several other roses of the same sort, but in better condition when set, but

planted in the usual manner, have made no corresponding growth, and are now in a much worse condition, every way.

From this experiment, we are satisfied, that in planting roses, should there be one deficient in root, or anywise feeble, it will be aided by laying it obliquely in the earth and covering a portion of its top as if it were root instead. In its after growth the shrub will remedy the oblique position without any difficulty.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Barns and Stables.—One sees more good barns in the wheat growing regions of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, than in any other part of the Union, although not a few noble specimens can be found in New England and other states. Long experience at the North has tested and fully established the economy of making basement stories under barns for stables, and the storage of roots, tubers and grain. Wherever stone or rock can be had at a moderate expense, such basement should be constructed of this enduring material. A good wall laid in lime mortar, seven or eight feet high for the sills of the frame to rest on, will last for ages, and greatly aid in keeping all wood-work above from rotting. At first it was customary to construct high, continuous walls and basements only on side-hills, where the earth was dug out so that a wagon might be driven on the floor above the stables in the basement, from the ground on the up-hill side of the barn. This was done to avoid the hauling of hay and grain up an inclined plane to get into the building above the basement. By a little grading and filling with earth, this inconvenience is now measurably avoided; and three-fourths of all the barns built in Western New York on level ground, now have good basements under them. You may find flocks of several hundred sheep, (and the most healthy and profitable ever seen by us in the United States) kept for months together, without once going out, in these stables. They are fed like hogs in pens, each of which holds from ten to twenty sheep. Windows, and doors ventilate the apartments; whilst dry straw, leaves muck and a little gypsum absorb and fix all the liquid and gaseous excretions. Being thus regularly fed on straw, chaff, wheat bran, or on roots, hay, unthrashed oats, peas and beans, cut by an ordinary machine, and kept comfortable and quiet, they yield more flesh, tallow, lambs and wool for the cost of keep than can be obtained in any other way. In addition to the above, the observing reader will notice the good economy of saving under shelter every particle of manure made by these animals. The preservation of fertilizers derived from horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, is doing much toward keeping them in dry apartments with economical arrangements to feed them at a small expense. Experience demonstrates the profit in more and better milk from cows, more and better pork from hogs, and cheaper labor from working oxen and hor-

ses, than can be had without comfortable quarters, such as good barns furnish.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Dr. Broyle's Subsoil Plow.—Mr. Editor:—In reply to the inquiries of "TEXAS," I will state at your request, that the wing or fin of my subsoil plow is about three and half inches long, and from two and a half to three broad. The wing in plowing runs nearly level, has no tendency to turn the land, but simply breaks it, and leaves it in its former position.

When properly constructed and not preceded by another plow, it operates so exclusively on the subsoil, as to leave no evidences of plowing on the surface, except a prominent ground swell, the furrow itself being scarcely perceptible.

As to the inquiry, how so narrow a plow can be expected to break a space of twelve inches or more, an answer more satisfactory and instructing to "TEXAS," would have been obtained by an experiment in the way it was managed by the committee at Pendleton. The old coulter has always been held in special favor by experienced planters, as a plow well suited to the breaking of hard lands, and although it has no wing, yet no one ever deemed it necessary to good work, to place the furrows nearer to each other, than six, eight or ten inches. I have used as a subsoil plow, one having the form of the one engraved in the July number of the Cultivator, in all respects, *without the wing or fin*, and I deem it scarcely inferior. I incline to think it will break more ground at a less expense of horse power than any known structure. I have lately seen a neat engraving of the above plow taken from an English communication on the subject, in which its performance is spoken of in the highest terms. I regard it as of inestimable value to the cultivators of stony lands, which it breaks in a most satisfactory manner, being much less liable to be thrown up by the rocks, and as surpassing all others in cheapness and simplicity of construction.

I assume, as the result of my own observation, at least, that neither the old coulter nor any of its modifications that I have seen, whether with a wide wing or a narrow wing, or no wing at all, can fail to break the ground if forced through it at a depth of twelve inches or more, and to a corresponding width or more, and this it will do most effectually, where the subsoil is most compact and resisting, as percussive force, no matter how applied, is always most extensively propagated in such situations.

Hoping my explanation may be satisfactory, I remain with great respect,

O. R. BROYLES.

Pendleton, S. C., October, 1848.

Southern Cultivator.

For the cut of the above plow see No. 15, page 231 of the last volume of the Michigan Farmer. Ed.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun and the two are never apart.

Valuable Discovery.—The Horse Chestnut rendered Palatable.

The horse chestnut contains a large quantity of nutritious matter, which being combined with a bitter oil has prevented it hitherto from being used as an article of food. Recently however, a discovery has been made by Mr. Charles Flandin a Frenchman and described in the Paris National of the 18th of October, by which in a very simple manner horse chestnuts can be converted into an article of food and thus render the beautiful and ornamental tree on which they grow not only a delight to the eye, but a support to the frame.

The process is described by the N. Y. Tribune, as follows. "Take off the skin of the horse chestnuts and grate the nuts into a pulp and mix with the same a small quantity of the carbonate of soda to a hundred pounds of pulp—mix these well together, kneading them into paste. Then take this paste and put it in a sieve and allow a stream of clean water to run upon it stirring it well at the same time until all has passed through the sieve into a tub. The water in the tub is then allowed to settle, then it will be found that a greenish matter is contained in the solution with the water while a fine white substance has fallen to the bottom." The greenish water is then to be carefully poured off and the fine white substance retained, which is the *farina*, a fine white agreeable tasted nutriment of the horse chestnut. A second washing does no harm, only the water must be cold, as it is a starch which is very soluble in hot water, while it is moderately so in cold.

The theory of this discovery is very plain to every person acquainted with chemistry, and it is a wonder that the discovery was not made before, but like a great number of other important discoveries, the theory is plain after the result has been produced. The carbonate of soda being an alkali combines with the oil in the horse chestnut and forms a soap which is more soluble in water than the starch:—therefore the soap passes away in the water while the starchy nutritious part of the chestnut is left behind. The discovery is a valuable one and can be extended to the treating of acorns in the same manner.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

A new virtue discovered in Coffee.—The London Medical Gazette gives the result of numerous experiments, with roasted coffee, proving that it is the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat to an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room exposed to the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a dung pit, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a mi-

nute on the employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee roasted, although the cleansing of the dung pit continued for several hours after.

The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant, is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is ready for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cess pools, or lay it on a plate in the room you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Season for Felling Timber.

The true cause of decay in timber may be traced, in many instances, to felling trees at a wrong season, and that *wrong season is spring*; for then the sap is in a peculiar state, and highly disposed to ferment when it can no longer flow through the tissues. It may be said to act as yeast acts on moistened flour. We do not mean to assert that the heart of oak will, in a short period, become as tender as a loaf of bread. The quantity of sap which it contains is less in proportion to the solid parts than in softer woods. Many kinds of the latter, cut late in spring, however, have frequently been observed in a state so thoroughly decomposed as to be easily crumbled by the fingers in one or two years from the time the pieces were cut; whilst the same kinds of wood cut in the beginning of winter, but in all other respects similarly treated, remained perfectly sound. Any person who can cut off a limb of a tree in the beginning of December, and another limb from the same tree in spring, immediately before the buds expand, may convince himself that the beginning of winter is the best time to cut timber, and that the use of spring-felled timber ought to be entirely prohibited in all cases where the safety of individuals is liable to be affected by the want of strength in structures formed from this perishable material.

In order that wood may possess its greatest degree of natural compactness and elasticity, combined with hardness and durability, it must be felled in the early part of winter; and although means may be employed for driving out the fermenting, or putrescent sap, left behind in the late spring cutting, and for substituting antiseptic substances, yet there is no proof that the desirable properties, above mentioned, will be so ensured. On the contrary, it has been proved that strength and elasticity, or toughness, have been diminished in many cases, when wood cut in sap has been subjected to preservative processes.

In stating this, we do not wish to imply that the application of preservatives is unimportant. Quite the contrary. But the proper season for cutting timber, should take precedence of all other considerations in regard to its preservation. If this is ad-

mitted and acted upon, means may then be employed for preventing that decay to which the soundest wood is liable, sooner or later.—*American Agriculturist.*

Electro Culture.

There have been numerous experiments of late years in the application of electricity to the growing of plants. This practice has received the name of *electro culture*. It consists in elevating electrical conductors generally of iron wire, upon poles placed in the centre of each end of a bed, and conducting the electricity through it with wires so arranged as to come into contact with the roots. Or, it is more usual to place continuous parallel wires, connected with a galvanic battery at one end, and thus constitute a circuit through which the electrical current passes.

From the success of a few isolated experiments made years ago, which developed vegetable life with astonishing rapidity, magnificent calculations were made of the future economical application of electricity in practical agriculture. Many enthusiasts have recently tried various experiments in it, and have achieved what they deemed the most successful results. But it has been since ascertained, that in the ardor of zeal in arriving at satisfactory conclusions their gardeners and other laborers were directed to supply an ample bed of rich vegetable mould for the electrical wires to revel in, and liquid manures and composts of various kinds were added from time to time, as being best calculated to produce an abundant and rapid flow of the galvanic current. The provision for this favorable development of this new agent of vegetation has even been so abundant in numerous instances as to have absolutely burnt up and destroyed the crops from its excess. It was not surprising, therefore, that extraordinary results followed the application of electricity, when accompanied by such powerful allies.

In defiance, however, of all these favorable conclusions, many less confident experimentalists have followed the rules systematically laid down by the masters; but when unaccompanied by the chemical adjuncts of animal, liquid, and other manures, they have proved wholly inoperative, and the crops have scarcely come up to the ordinary standard of contiguous and otherwise similar crops. It has even been found on close scrutiny, that the rootlets of the plants, instead of running towards, and embracing this foster mother, as plants usually do, those substances from which they derive support, have decidedly cut her acquaintance, and turned back upon themselves, and hug and cling to each other in the narrow space, midway between the wires, rather than approach this new and questionable relation.

We are led to infer, therefore, that whatever remains yet to be brought to the aid of agriculture from electro culture, requires some mode for its application not yet adopted by the "knowing ones."—*Id*

Care of Sheep.

A "Practical Farmer," writing to the Germantown Telegraph, gives the following practical directions for the care of sheep:

"An opinion prevails in some sections, that sheep require no water during the winter, and that they actually do better without than with it. This, however, is a great mistake, and one that not unfrequently gives rise to very serious losses. When permitted, sheep, though they are capable, from their peculiar structure, and habits of subsisting a longer time probably without water, than any other domestic animal, will drink from four to eight times a day, and with evident advantage, particularly during winter, when they are necessarily restricted to dry and indigestible food, which naturally engenders thirst, and requires much drink to render the economy of digestion and assimilation sufficiently rapid and perfect to insure a continuance of thrift and health. When practicable, there should be a watering trough in the shed or yard, to which the animals can at all times have free access, without mingling with cattle or larger stock, as they are liable to be injured by the latter, especially when with young. When there is a pump in the yard, as there always should be—the trouble attending such an arrangement, is comparatively slight, even where the sheep and cattle yards are, as they ought to be, distinct.—From twenty-five to thirty sheep are as many as can be well kept in one enclosure. When the number exceeds this, unless special care be had to secure the most perfect ventilation, the animals are liable to contract diseases, and never do so well as when confined in smaller flocks. On taking sheep from the pastures, in autumn, the sudden change from green to dry food often operates detrimentally, which is sufficiently evinced by the loss of appetite and consequent emaciation evinced, and which is often attributed, erroneously, to disease.—As soon as they are taken from the ranges, a couple of messes of potatoes should be given them daily for a week or so, gradually lessening the quantity as they become accustomed to, and acquire a relish for other food. By adopting this plan, and allowing them a liberal supply of salt and water, their vigor will remain unimpaired, and the change rendered unavoidable by circumstances, will be productive of no unpleasant results."

Sheep on a Thousand Praries!—The Racine Whig "pulls the wool over the eyes" of the down east shepherds of "sheep on a thousand hills," after this wise:

Wool.—The people of the west are beginning to furnish their quota of this valuable commodity. It is not long since little or no wool was grown in this section of the country. We have now as extensive flocks of sheep in Wisconsin, perhaps, as any other State can boast. Messrs. Norton & Co., of this city have a fine flock of some 25,000 sheep, which are mostly in this State,

some in the northern part of Illinois. This enterprising company will furnish for the market, upwards of *fifty thousand pounds of wool*. This is worth from sixteen to twenty cents per pound, according to quality.

The Farmer's Winter.

Winter, stern and cold, is at hand; but what cares the thriving farmer for the shrill night blast, the driving storm, or the biting frost, when, with an approving conscience and a grateful heart, his out-door duties for the day all performed, he takes his seat at the cheerful fire, prepared to spend a long evening as a social, moral and intellectual being should. He feels that everything in and about his buildings, so far as human prudence and forethought are concerned, is safe, and in order. Winter may come—he expects it, and is ready for it.—Every domestic animal he owns is comfortably sheltered and provided with suitable food. His potatoes, apples, &c., are secure from the frost. He has an ample supply of fuel, fitted for the fire, and put into the wood-house. His industry and skill have been rewarded by remunerating harvests, so that he has "bread enough and to spare." His buildings are insured. His children are comfortably clad, and he has procured for them the necessary school books. His taxes are paid, and *he has paid for his newspaper*. We doubt whether there is any situation or station in life more favorable to quiet, substantial happiness and contentment than that possessed by the farmer, such as we have endeavored to describe.—*Maine Farmer*.

Adulteration of Food.—We read the account of these adulterations, with wonder and almost incredulity. Yet are we constrained to believe, and then inquire what is the remedy? In buying a barrel of flour, we cannot stop to examine whether one fourth of the quantity is made up of "potatoes, beans, peas, Indian corn, rye, chalk, bones, powdered white flints, plaster of Paris," and I know not what other indigestible substances. If the adulteration of flour is carried on to the extent that many believe, particularly for exportation, it becomes Congress as much to look into that matter, as after the adulteration of drugs. And it certainly would become our "city fathers" to devise means to prevent our buying and eating so many drugs in our bread. But there is one thing to be borne in mind in relation to mixing these drugs, or some of them in bread—the *taste of the public requires it*. True, it is a vitiated taste, but yet it seems to be the prevailing one, that requires all of our wheaten loaves to be very light and white as driven snow. And for this, nutritious and healthy food is drugged till just about as fit to eat as a whitewashed sponge would be. I do most earnestly urge upon the attention of every editor to agitate the subject until a reform is effected.—*American Agriculturist*.

Care of Cattle.—Cattle may be kept thriving at less expense in warm and comfortable stalls than in those of an opposite character. If your stalls are cold and open, a little time and money expended at this season in rendering them warm and comfortable, will not be thrown away. Cattle also thrive better when they are furnished with litter or straw for bedding.—When at liberty to choose for themselves, they will choose a soft, dry place to lie down on. Some farmers, when they have no straw or other litter for this purpose, place a lot of fine dirt, as dry as it can be obtained, in one corner of the barn, and put this under their cattle. They prefer this to lying on hard planks—it will absorb their urine and thus become valuable as a dressing for your crops. R.
—*Maine Farmer*.

Chinese Flax.—Among the results of the extension of British intercourse with China, we have to record the introduction of Flax. Messrs. Hargreaves, of Leeds, have received samples of Chinese grass which is believed to possess all the qualities of flax, but in a higher degree than any known to our spinners or manufacturers, surpassing the best qualities in strength, fineness, and length of staple. Fine linen manufactured with it greatly resembles French cambric, but has a more silky appearance. It would appear that the Chinese grass can be supplied in unlimited quantity.

Wood Ashes, vs. Insects in the Soil.—Mr. Downing: I have been in previous seasons much plagued by grubs and insects in the soil, so that I was obliged almost to abandon the cultivation of carrots and some other vegetables.

Two years ago I gave my plants in the kitchen garden a heavy manuring of fresh wood ashes. On those portions so dressed I have since cultivated crops of vegetables without the least difficulty, the worms disappeared. Yours, &c. M. R. W. Jersey City, N. J. Nov., 1848.—*Horticulturist*.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the brine in which pork or bacon has been pickled, is poisonous to pigs. Several cases on record, in which these animals have died in consequence of a small quantity of brine having been mingled with their wash, under the mistaken idea that it would answer the same purpose and be equally as beneficial as in the admixture of a small quantity of salt.—*Youatt on the Pig*.

The Melton Apple.—Among the remarkably fine fruits shown at the Pomological convention in New York, some specimens of this new apple, described in our last volume, were greatly admired. They were from Rochester and Macedon, New York. Its beauty, as well as its unusual juiciness and freshness of flavor, will make it much sought after as a dessert fruit.—*Horticulturist*.

HORTICULTURAL.

Notes by the Way.

BY THE EDITOR.

During our excursion West, we gathered up some hints on horticulture, which may be of interest to some of our readers.

Root Grafting.—From our friend Cook, at Jackson, who has a nursery half a mile east of the village, embracing every variety of fruit and of shrubbery, which is worthy of cultivation that he can lay his hands on, we learned a fact in regard to root grafting, which would seem to militate against the practice as an exceptionable one. In multitudes of cases, the bark of the trees thus grafted, had burst open near the surface of the ground, and peeled off, in some instances, half way round, leaving a place bare of the bark, as though it had been eaten off by rabbits. We noticed quite a number of his trees with those blemishes upon them, some of them so large, that it will be a long time before they will be grown over. But this, we believe, is the mode of grafting generally pursued by nurserymen. Mr. Cook is about to abandon it.

Good and bad Growers.—Mr. C. remarked, that apple trees of the choicest varieties, were very apt to be bad growers, that is, to present an unthrifty and unsightly appearance, and *vice versa*. He mentioned the case of a man who formerly purchased trees of him, for an orchard, and who confined his selection to one single variety, and that the *Winter Russet*, because the trees were so much more thrifty than any others he had in his nursery. He further remarked, that budding was preferable to grafting on account of the greater thriftiness of the top which it produced.

A fact to be accounted for.—In one corner of Mr. C.'s nursery, the soil is a stiff clay, the greater portion of his grounds being loose and porous. And what seems remarkable, the trees upon the stiff clay, have sent their tap roots down much deeper than those in the loose, porous soil, inasmuch that it is difficult to exhume them. Forest trees in such soil, generally spread out their roots near the surface.

Mr. C. has a fine orchard, embracing the choicest varieties of the various kinds of fruit, particularly of the apple and the plum, already in bearing. We had convincing evidence of the excellence of his apples—among them, the *Esopus Spitzenberg*, *Rhode Island Greening*, *Baldwin*, *Romanite*, *Swaar*, and *Holland pippin*.

Cultivation of the Peach.—Our friend

Noble, of Ann Arbor, whose praise, as a seedsman, is in all the region, has also quite a nursery of the various kinds of fruit trees, and in shrubbery he is not to be beat. In regard to the cultivation of the peach tree, he remarked, that to make it sufficiently hardy to stand our winters, he had found it necessary to plant the pits in poor soil. He had found, that when planted in rich soil, the plants grew most luxuriantly, but were uniformly killed down during the winter. This consequence he had prevented, however, by cutting off the ends of the branches, by which means more virtue seemed to be concentrated in the part which remained, giving it a more perfect organization.

In regard to pruning the peach tree, our friend Coolige, at Niles, remarked, that, while many were in the habit of leaving the entire top unmolested, supposing that to be the best way, he had pursued the opposite course, pruning his peach trees very close, and had found it beneficial. It is very manifest, however, that there is a proper medium to be observed.

Renewal of Apple Trees.—Mr. Coolige, of Niles, informed us, that he had entirely renewed four or five old apple trees, which had entirely run out (trees which had been planted by the Missionaries) and were good for nothing, by giving them an entire new top by means of grafting, by scraping off the old bark, &c. They are now very thrifty and prolific.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Pomological Reforms.

Great efforts are now being made by horticultural societies and pomological conventions, to reduce somewhat our long and perplexing catalogue of fruits, by striking out all varieties, that, after a careful examination, are considered unworthy of general cultivation; and by admitting no new varieties that are not in some way superior to those left on the list; also, to procure a uniform nomenclature throughout North America. These were some of the grand objects had in view by the North American pomological convention, which assembled in Buffalo last September. This being the first assembling of the convention, its objects were not so fully attained as we expect they will be at its next sitting. However, its published report shows that a great amount of labor was performed, also that a great many specimens of fruit were collected from all quarters, giving the members an opportunity of examining and testing their quality. A full discussion being had upon

many varieties, the convention voted some to be first rate, some worthy of cultivation only in some locations, and many as worthless, and of course unworthy of cultivation.

When fruits under discussion, were presented under wrong names, the correct ones were given as far as possible. It will be seen by this, that when the North American pomological convention is fully organized, and in good working condition, the benefits to be derived from its deliberations, will be of much value to fruit growers in every part of our land.

It is well known that a fruit that is first rate in one locality, may be, and often is but second or third rate, or unworthy of cultivation, in another. Local horticultural societies are very beneficial to their immediate neighborhood, and sometimes their influence is felt far beyond the limits of their own state. But they do not have the opportunity of examining, comparing, and testing at the same time, fruits grown in every part of our country; consequently they cannot so well judge what fruits may be grown in their own region with the best success, as can and will be determined by the North American pomological convention at its future sittings. At the exhibition of the Detroit horticultural society, as well as by the abundant supply of specimens which we almost daily receive from our friends, (and for which they will please accept our thanks, until we have an opportunity of paying them off in something more substantial) we have the best opportunity that can at present be afforded to test the fruits of our own state, and the neighboring portions of Canada.

As a general thing, we find that the fruits grown in Michigan, are either in size, beauty, or flavor, superior to the same varieties grown in the eastern states.

Every kind and every variety of fruit that has been tried here, appears to do well. The only thing in the way of our having uniform and abundant crops, is the late spring frosts, with which we are sometimes visited. The curculio does us some injury, but the canker worm, or the pear tree blight, I have never seen in Michigan. We have many very ancient pear trees in the vicinity of Detroit, whose diameter, at three feet from the ground, is more than two feet, their height from forty to fifty feet, and their age, none can tell it. These trees bear their regular large crops of medium sized pears; none of them first rate, but many are second rate, and the balance un-

worthy of cultivation. I have never known the blight, which prevails so extensively in some other states, to attack these trees.

When I commenced this article, I intended to say something upon Pomological Nomenclature, but as I have already occupied too much room, I shall defer this part of my subject to the next paper.

J. C. HOLMES.

Detroit, Dec. 20, 1848.

Cultivation of the Strawberry.

MR. EDITOR:—Having had some experience in the cultivation of that delicious fruit, (the strawberry,) and an extensive opportunity for becoming acquainted with the manner of its cultivation by others, it may not prove to be wholly idle for me to offer a few thoughts to the readers of your excellent paper.

I have one fourteenth part of an acre of my "Mammoth Alpine Strawberries;" at one time from seven and one-half square rods were picked, three bushels, heaping measure, (I pick no hulls in this variety,) from 28 plants were picked three quarts, heaping measure, and from 16 plants set one year ago, about the first of December, very late for experiment) were picked this season two quarts, heaped. I had ripe fruit in abundance about eight weeks, scattering fruit early and late, much longer. Many of my plants are over three years old and much more care taken to produce plants than fruit. My young plants bear the first year, yet their fruit is not estimated in the above calculation. I may differ from many persons whose experience in the score of years exceeds my own. I have travelled thousands of miles and compared plans with many intelligent persons, but have found none yet that I could adopt in preference to my own. Neither have I seen a bed of Strawberries that would compare in any good degree with those of my own cultivation. I have found some who cultivate on a similar plan with but little variation.

My plan is first to obtain the choicest varieties possible; the richest and most productive soil may safely be selected. The soil can hardly be made too rich; even to reduce it with well rotted manure to equal proportions in an extreme is rather to be chosen than the opposite—no manure. After the manure is spread evenly, the soil should be spaded fine, and carefully mixed with it; every particle of the soil should be stirred; plants should be set low in the soil, leaving a hollow round them, otherwise the growth of the plant and the setting of the bud will soon expose them to the parching drought, and their fruiting very much hindered. The weeds should be kept out clean, and in order to do it easily, the plants should be set in beds of from three to four rows each, from twelve to eighteen inches each way, leaving a space of about thirty inches between the beds for the convenience of picking fruit and cultivating; the hoe can then be plied between the plants. A top dressing of man-

ure will be found to be profitable when the soil becomes weak.

Beds should be re-set once in about three years, when the same rule should be observed, as in the first setting; the runners should be kept off, especially the first year, to give the plants a chance to grow large. When the plants are wanted for setting, there should be only one formed upon each runner from the old plant; that is, let no runners grow and root from the young plants. When plants are set late in the fall, in portions of the country where the soil heaves, a light covering of straw or coarse manure should be thrown over them.

GEO. NEWLAND.

Mass. Ploughman.

Early American Grapes.—It has for years been a desideratum for growers of Grapes for the market to discover a native variety earlier than the Isabella, and as hardy as that variety, in order that our markets might be supplied with fruit in August and the early part of September, previous to the maturity of the Isabella and Catawba. Mr. Prince, of Flushing, has at length found one that will answer for this purpose. The vine is remarkably vigorous, the fruit in compact clusters, round dark purple, and the size of the Catawba, and the vine literally covers itself with profuse clusters. It matures in August, is free from pulp, and of pleasant vinous flavor. Another American variety is destined to receive especial attention when it becomes better known, on account of the beauty and quality of its fruit. The berries are round, about the size of the Catawba, in compact clusters, of a pale red or pink color, and remarkably beautiful, ripening in September. This has received the name of the Guignard Grape, on account of its being found or originated by a person of that name. This variety is also remarkably productive, and the fruit would command the highest price in the market.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Perpetual Roses.—A New York correspondent furnishes "the Horticulturist" with the following:—

Many cultivators of this fine new class of roses "waste its sweetness" by allowing it to carry all its blossoms in the month of June. Now to have the perpetual rose fully enjoyed, it should not be allowed to bloom at all in the rose season. Roses are so common then that it is not at all prized; while blooming from mid summer to November, it is highly prized by all persons.

The way I pursue to grow it in perfection, is to pick out, as soon as visible, every blossom and bud that appears at the first crop, say from the middle of May to the middle of June. This reserves all the strength of the plant for the after blooms and accordingly I have such clusters of roses in July, August, September and October, as those who have not tried this stopping system can have no idea of. La Reine, Madam Lufay, Comte de Paris and the Duchess of Sutherland, are particular-

ly superb varieties under this treatment. Indeed they may be recommended as among the best perpetuals.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

American Grape Culture.

Management the first year.—The vines having been cut down to three good buds each, and the two best permitted to grow, the shoots should be trained to the lowest wire of the trellis horizontally in the opposite directions. If the soil is naturally rich, or has been made so, the vines will be so thrifty that one side shoot may be permitted to grow from each of the first named shoots, and should be trained on the second wire of the trellis. All other side shoots should be rubbed off. The ground should be often stirred with a cultivator to keep down the grass and weeds. Two or three drills of potatoes, one foot apart, may be cultivated between the rows of vines, and the crop will pay the cost of cultivating the vineyard for the first year.

Second year.—Early in the spring the ground should be made mellow with a cultivator. What we term shoots that grew the first year we now call main branches, as from the branches will start fruit bearing branches producing a crop of fruit. Four new shoots may be permitted to grow from each vine which should be trained to the two upper wires of the trellis. When the vines are in bloom they should not be cultivated or disturbed in any manner whatever, for fear of injuring the pollen of the blossom and thus destroy a portion of the fruit. When the fruit is well set and about the size of small peas, the ends of the fruit bearing branches should be pinched off—this will throw more sap into the grapes and thus increase the size of the fruit. All superfluous shoots coming out from the main branches of the four main shoots intended for the two upper wires should be rubbed off once in fifteen or twenty days. Where the soil is good it often happens that too many bunches of grapes are formed. It will then be an advantage to cut off the greater part of the bunches; always taking the smallest ones. This should be done when the fruit is one quarter grown. The crop will be more in quantity, and the quality finer than if all had been permitted to remain. During the growing season the ground should always be kept mellow and free from weeds and grass except when the vines are in blossom.

Third year.—In February or March, the latitude of Philadelphia, the fruit bearing branches that have produced fruit the preceding year, should be cut down to one good bunch to each branch for the third year. The main branches that grew and covered the two upper wires of the trellis the last season, will this year throw out fruit bearing branches. Pinch off the ends of them, as directed, for the second year. If during the two first years the wires of the trellis have not been entirely covered with main branches, side shoots may be trained so as to completely cover them.—*Id.*

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

Terms, \$1 in advance—five copies for \$4.

We send the present number of the Farmer to many persons who are not subscribers, such as postmasters, &c., with the expectation and belief that they will interest themselves in its circulation in their respective neighborhoods.

We have neglected to acknowledge our indebtedness to the kind invitation of Mr. Brooks, of the Central railroad, for a free passage by the cars to Niles and back again to Detroit.

The Farmer Enlarged.

We send out this our first number of the new volume enlarged and embellished as we proposed, and in a new dress throughout, the type being entirely new. We have done it, not because our subscription list has increased to such an extent as to warrant any such outlay, but because we have full confidence, that our agricultural friends, upon seeing what sort of a paper we are trying to make for them, will rally in its support. Many have already done nobly, and many others are at work who have not made returns, and others still have been waiting to see the first number, that they might make use of it in procuring names. Well, here it is; take it and show it to all your neighbors, and make your appeal in its behalf, to their pride, their self respect, and their public spirit, as citizens of this young and rising commonwealth—to their very selfishness, as they would have a journal adapted to the necessities of a new country, and as they would avoid sending their money to a distance, never to return, and that too for publications which, though excellent in themselves, are of little use to them, for lack of adaptation.

We hear of movements being made in various parts, and we shall be greatly disappointed if what accessions we have already received, be not merely the "first fruits."

The Michigan Farmer is now one of the largest agricultural papers in the Union.—If you put the two monthly numbers into one, where is the monthly that is afforded at a dollar a year, which would be equal to it?

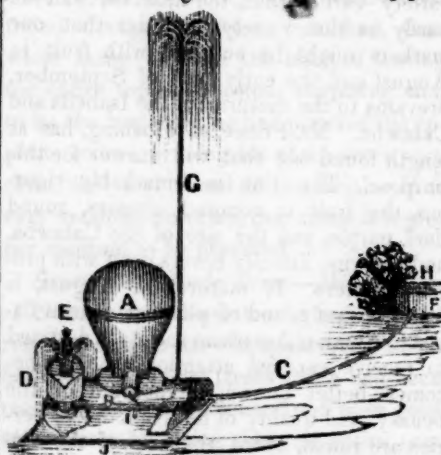
We want all names sent in as near the commencement of the volume as possible.

Notes by the Way.

BY THE EDITOR.

Kalamazoo, Nov. 21, 1848.

The Water-ram.—Among the things which have interested us here, is the operation of a water-ram, upon the premises of Mr. Heydenherk, one mile south of the village. Mr. Heydenberk's house is located upon a high hill, which affords a commanding view of the village and all the surrounding region. It is indeed a romantic spot. At the foot of the hill, is a spring, whose waters empty into a creek at a short distance. From this spring to the house is an elevation of ninety feet, and up this ascent the water is carried by means of a water-ram, through a half inch lead pipe.



In the figure, H is the spring or brook; C is the driving pipe, or the pipe through which the water is conducted from the spring or brook into the ram; A, B, D, I, J, is the ram; E is a stop-cock which opens and shuts continually. It is by the constant opening and shutting of this cock, that a reacting force is exerted upon the water, which sends it up the tube G, to the house, or to the elevation desired. Whatever be the quantity of water discharged from a spring, the ram will elevate one-twelfth part of it ten times the height of the fall. Thus, if the quantity of water discharged be twelve gallons per minute, and the fall five feet, the ram will propel one gallon of it per minute to an elevation of fifty feet. Or it will propel a twenty-fourth part of it, which would be a half a gallon to an elevation of a hundred feet; and so on in proportion to the smallness of the tube. If the fall be only eighteen inches, the water will be elevated proportionably.

The principle on which the water is thus propelled upwards, was discovered more than seventy years ago, but has never before been applied to any practical purpose.

It is a familiar fact, that in stopping a common water-cock suddenly, so great is the reaction, that it occasions quite a jar in the pipe, and if, at the instant, the water could find a passage upwards, it would be forced up to an elevation considerably above the fountain. Thus, by a constant succession of stoppages, a constant succession of impulses is given to the ascending column, every stoppage of the cock causing a sort of pulsation, like that of an artery, and it is by a remittant, pulsating motion, that the water is discharged from the ascending pipe into the reservoir. The action of the water keeps the stop-cock in motion, and thus we have a self-acting machine, the motion of which is like that of the heart, and is equally unceasing when once put in motion.

Mr. H. remarked, that there were a great many locations in the vicinity, where the ram might be used with equal advantage, but that his neighbors had been waiting to see how it worked. It works so admirably, that doubtless many others in the region will avail themselves of its advantages; and we recommend it to all, whose locations admit of its use. The cost of the ram itself, is only twelve dollars; the additional expense of pipe, laying down, &c., varies with the distance, the elevation, &c. The entire expense to Mr. H., of carrying the water—we should think a hundred rods—and to an elevation of ninety feet, was something less than a hundred dollars.

It may be used for various purposes, to convey water to a house for domestic purposes, or to a barn for the use of stock, or to a field for purposes of irrigation, or to a manufactory, for its use, &c., &c.

Riding down hill.—We had like to have forgotten to mention a scrape we had riding down hill. As we were "five minutes too late" for the passenger train at Paw Paw, we came from that place to Kalamazoo upon a hand car, which is propelled by the turning of a crank, and is used upon the road for the purpose of repairs. Six miles west of Kalamazoo commences a descending grade, which extends all the way to the village. At that point the band was taken from the wheel, and the car set in motion, and away it went, careering onwards at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and entirely "on its own hook," until it brought us up, safe at the village. It reminded us of the days of our boyhood, when we used to ride down hill on a hand sled, in a frolic.

The Village.—Kalamazoo is one of the

most delightful villages we have ever seen. At the time we were there, it was very wet, and the streets muddy, and the burr oaks being divested of their foliage, it did not present the romantic and enchanting appearance it does in summer. It is a place of considerable business. There is one magnificent block of stores. There is probably not far from two thousand inhabitants. The Baptists are building a Theological Seminary, on a hill a little west of the village, close by the railroad. It presents a very imposing appearance.

Battle Creek, Nov. 22.

Battle Creek has grown entirely out of our recollection within the last half dozen years. No place within our acquaintance, has changed so much in that time. It presents quite a business aspect, there being four flouring mills, besides one, two miles out, carrying, in all, thirteen run of stone, capable of turning out five hundred barrels of flour per day; and two woollen factories, each of which has five power looms in operation. The manufacture in woollens is confined mostly to tweeds. The name of the village is derived, of course, from the creek on which it stands, and which empties into the Kalamazoo about eighty rods below the village. The name of the creek derives its name from a skirmish which the original surveyors had with Indians upon its banks. Its original Indian name was Wopokisco, the meaning of which we could not learn from any person in the village, nor could we elicit any satisfactory reason why it was discarded. Certainly it is a far more eligible name than Battle Creek.

Here we found our friend, E. L. Stilson, Esq., who recently gave the readers of the Farmer the results of some interesting experiments in the treatment of his grape vines. Mr. S. has quite a taste for Horticulture. He has a delightful location, and quite a tasteful residence, upon the brow of the hill, at the foot of which flows the Kalamazoo, upon whose right bank passes the Central Railroad. Among the vegetables which he has introduced into his garden, he mentioned one which he called the Brussels sprout, which we do not remember ever to have heard of before. It is said to have a head at the end of each stalk, (there being several of them to a single root,) somewhat of the nature of the cabbage, but far superior in flavor. He has not as yet tested it. He showed us a young peach tree, which he said was only two years old last spring, from the pit, and

yet bore quite a number of large, fine peaches, the last season.

Mr. S. is a lawyer, and he is setting a noble example to all professional men.—What can be more appropriate, more conducive to health, to the vigor of both the body and mind of persons of sedentary and studious habits, than the gentle exercises of the garden, where not only the muscles of the body and the faculties of the mind are brought into easy play, but the sensibilities of the heart awakened, its love of the beautiful cherished, its grossness purged away, and its better tendencies brought out, while care, "dull care," corroding, life-consuming care, has suspended its gnawings, and given leave to the system to recover from the devastations it has occasioned.

The Difference.—The remark of a shrewd farmer who resides on Goguac prairie, a couple of miles to the south of this, forcibly reminds us of the difference between the condition of our farmers at the present time, as contrasted with their condition a few years ago. He remarked that five or six years ago, the farmers generally, and especially those in moderate circumstances, were compelled to mortgage their wheat to the merchant long before it came to maturity in the field, and as soon as it was harvested, they were necessitated to thresh it immediately, and deliver it over to the mortgagee at any price he could get for it, and it was a pitiable sight to see the forlorn creatures upon the top of their load, making their dismal way into market. But now, what a difference! These same farmers had worked their way with slow and steady step, through all their difficulties, and it was interesting to witness the effect of their emancipation, to see with what altered mien they would now tread their own independent acres, taking their own time to thresh and market their wheat; and above all, was it an interesting spectacle, to see one of these men seated upon a load of forty or fifty bushels of wheat, driving into market, stretching himself up, and seeming actually to grow upon the top of his load.

Ceresco, Nov. 23.

Thanksgiving.—We arrived here just in time to spend Thanksgiving with our friend, Hon. J. D. Pierce, former Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the father of the famous exemption law; which passed the Legislature last winter. It was more like an old fashioned New England Thanksgiv-

ing, than anything we ever witnessed at the West. And it is one of the things to be deplored, and by no means the least, that the sons and daughters of New England should have left behind them their regard for the observance of this day, a day with which is associated some of the fondest recollections of their early years, a day whose moral and social influence is every way salutary. What more interesting spectacle can be beheld, than that presented by the innocent festivities of a New England Thanksgiving? Let us pause a moment and look in upon the interesting scene. For many a long week has it, to a greater or less extent, occupied the thoughts of all classes of the community, from hoary age to lisping infancy, and in anticipation of the glad scene, great preparation has been made. The turkeys and the chickens have been fattened, and pumpkin pies and mince pies, and all sorts of pies and sweet meats have been baked in the greatest profusion, and stowed carefully away. And then all the "relations" that can possibly be collected, are brought together.

We will not stop to witness the joyous greetings which are interchanged, as the guests, one after another, make their appearance. But let us look upon the interesting group, as they draw around the festive board. The grandparent, and what is by no means a solitary instance, the great grandparent, are there; their locks are silvered with age; they bow with the weight of years, and totter as they go. And then there are the brothers and sisters who are married and settled in life, with their little ones, if they have any. There also are the uncles and the aunts, and the cousins, and above all, and crowning all, the parents and the children. And now, what a scene, as the aged one spreads out his trembling hands to heaven, and with faltering voice, implores the blessing of the God of Abraham upon his seed, and his seed's seed after him. O, it is enough to move a heart of stone to look upon such a scene! And here let us pause again, to admire one of the features of this scene. Do you notice with what respect and deference those aged ones are treated by the whole group?—And are you aware that the degree of respect which is paid to the aged in any community, furnishes an unerring index to the moral and social condition of that community? But, if this be true—and who will gainsay it—then to how low a condition are we, as a community, reduced? How little of that respect for age, and that regard to

its councils of wisdom, which are so predominant a feature of New England society, do we find here? Alas, too truly may it be said of us, that we are "degenerate people!"

Ceresco is four miles west of Marshall, and has become known only for its fine mill, which has five run of stone, and has turned out 7,000 barrels of flour since the fore part of September.

A little to the east of the mill is the residence of the Hon. J. D. Pierce. Originally, he owned a thousand acres, all in a body, and as handsome land as we ever set eyes on. The timber is burr oak, and the soil a deep, black, sandy loam. Mr. P. was one of three who undertook the erection of the mill, but the other two failing almost at the commencement, the whole burden fell upon his shoulders. He had no alternative but to go on with it; and he carried it through at a cost of some twenty-seven thousand dollars. But such was the low price of wheat that he did not do a very profitable business, and he has been obliged to dispose of it at a great sacrifice. He has also found it necessary to dispose of a considerable portion of his land. But he has enough left; some two hundred and seventy-five acres, the greater portion of it being under improvement, and in a high state of cultivation.

His flock of Sheep.—Mr. P. has gone somewhat extensively into the business of wool growing, his flock numbering something more than four hundred, mostly merinos of a high grade of excellence. He has a hundred merino bucks, many of them full blooded, and of a high order, both for form and fleece.

Mr. P. has been remarkably successful in wintering his sheep. Three years ago this winter, out of 305 he only lost a single one in wintering. He houses them in sheds open at each end to admit a free passage of air, ample ventilation being indispensable to the health of the flock. The lungs of the sheep, as Mr. P. remarked, are much larger than those of any other animals, and as a consequence, they consume the oxygen, the vital portion of the atmosphere, much more rapidly than other animals. He remarked, that sheep confined in an apartment which was not well ventilated, very soon contaminated the atmosphere so as to make it very offensive to a person entering it.

The way he saves his Lambs.—He has been equally successful in raising lambs.

The same year that he lost but one out of his flock in wintering, he raised 163 lambs out of 167. The next year he raised 96 out of about a hundred. He has a way of saving his lambs which is new to us, and for aught we know, to most, if not all, of our readers; but which ought to be known to them all. It is known to those who have had any experience in raising lambs, that the great difficulty in saving them arises from their liability to get chilled through. When once a lamb has become thoroughly chilled through, so that it droops and becomes stupid, it has been regarded as a hopeless task to undertake to revive it. But Mr. P. has a way of reviving them and restoring them to life and activity almost instantly, and that simply by putting them into a warm bath. This, he remarked, is a never-failing restorative.

To make a sheep own her lamb.—Great complaint is frequently made, that sheep disown their lambs and refuse to nurse them. But Mr. P. remarked, that a sheep was never known to disown her lamb when she had any milk for it. She seemed instinctively to understand, that nursing would be useless. Of course, then, the true and effectual remedy for the evil, is to give the poor animal such keeping that she will have milk for her dependant offspring.

New way of making Fence.—Mr. P. has a way of making board fence, which, for cheapness and durability, the two great essentials in fencing, is not to be surpassed. Instead of setting his posts in the ground to rot off in five or six years, he sets them entirely above ground. He takes two pieces of scantling, say four inches square, lays one, three feet long, horizontally upon the ground, and lets the other, the upright part, into it by means of a gain, and the two being pinned together, the post is made and set. He remarked, that fence could be made in this way for less than half the expense required to set the posts in the ground, as the same labor would build more than twice as much as could possibly be made in the old way, and when it was made, it would last two or three times as long. And another advantage of this mode, and one of no inconsiderable importance, is, that it will maintain its upright position, whereas, posts set in the ground, almost invariably lean one way or the other, and sometimes both ways, in the space of a few rods—a distressing spectacle to behold. It appeared to us, at the first glance, that fence built in this way, could not be suffi-

ciently substantial, but upon taking hold of it, we were soon convinced to the contrary. It is apparently as firm and solid as though the posts were set in the ground, and even more so. But there is still another advantage of this mode over all others, which we had like to have forgotten. It can be taken apart and removed to any other position which may be desired, with very little trouble or expense. Certainly, these are advantages which commend themselves to the favorable consideration of all who would study economy in fencing.

Price of Land.—Mr. P. made a sale of 410 acres of his land a few months ago, at fifteen dollars per acre. We think there were two hundred acres improvement upon it, with a frame house and a barn or two, sheep sheds, &c. He remarked, that about twenty dollars per acre would be a fair price for it at the present time. A farm of a hundred and sixty acres was recently sold on Goguac prairie, a couple of miles south of Battle Creek, at the rate of twenty dollars per acre, all under cultivation except eighteen acres. The value of improved farms is evidently on the rise.

Raising Indian Corn.—Mr. Pierce remarked that he could raise ten bushels more to the acre, of the small yellow corn, than he could of the large dent. The dent, he said, would not do well, unless planted four, or four and a half feet apart each way, whereas the small yellow would produce as much to each stalk, when planted in drills, with the plants from four to twelve inches asunder, as though they were three or four feet apart. We understood him to say, that he had fully tested the two kinds in this way, and as the result, had arrived at the conclusion that there was all of the difference above mentioned, in favor of the small yellow. Surely, if this be so, the matter is well worthy the attention of our farmers generally.

Experiment with Potatoes.—Mr. Pierce spoke of an experiment which a neighbor of his had made with his potatoes the season past, and with evidently beneficial results. It consisted simply in plowing often between the rows, by which means the soil was kept loose. The consequence was, that in the field so treated, the tops continued green, until the potatoes were ripe, nor had they been affected with the rot since, whereas in the whole neighborhood besides, the vines had died prematurely, and the tubers had rotted badly. The philosophy of such an effect from such a cause

we do not fully understand. The plowing must certainly interfere with the roots, to some extent, and possibly it may be the root pruning which produces the effect. But however that may be, and whether any satisfactory reason can be assigned or not, the experiment is entitled to respect, and is manifestly deserving a further trial.

Growing over of Lakes.—There is a small Lake, called Bear Lake, between here and Marshall, which is not far from half a mile across, and which is rapidly growing over. Mr. P. remarked, that during the seventeen years he had been in the country, more than one half of its entire surface had grown over, by means of the gradual accumulation of leaves and other decaying vegetable remains, which floated upon its surface, thus forming a productive marsh. This reminds us of the discovery of an underground Lake by the Central Railroad company, to their cost. A few miles West of Niles, they came to a marsh which needed to be raised to a grade of twenty feet. It is some seventy rods across it in the narrowest place, and here they commenced their grading, but they had not extended it more than forty feet from the bank, when the entire mass of earth, twenty feet in depth, which had been hauled upon the marsh, sank down and disappeared. Upon examination it was found, that the marsh, consisting of common muck, of some ten or twelve feet thickness, rested upon a Lake, whose greatest depth is about eighty feet, and whose waters are clear as crystal. The marsh is about two miles long, and averages about a half a mile in width, covering doubtless through its whole extent, the waters of a once open Lake. But the company were not to be daunted. They proceeded with their work, filling up where the grade had sunk, and extending it over the unbroken part, until another portion of it gave way, and thus they have gone on, filling up with earth from the bottom of the Lake, until they have nearly completed the grade. Eighty men have been employed upon it for fifteen months, and for eight months of the time night and day, one set of hands relieving another. The expense has been enormous. The marsh has yielded the best of wild grass, and a portion of it is said to have been tilled, producing good crops of potatoes, corn, &c.

Mr. P. also spoke of a marsh over which he was riding upon a pony, and which settled beneath him as he proceeded, until he became alarmed, and desisted from pro-

ceeding farther. And an instance has been related to us by another, of an extensive marsh, the whole of which had evidently been formed in the same way, there being a small spot, only a few feet over, right in the middle of it, which had not yet closed over, the water at that spot being immensely deep, and if our recollection serves, no bottom had been discovered.

There are many interesting phenomena connected with the geology of our state, opening a most inviting field to the naturalist. The evidences are too many and too striking to admit of a doubt, that this entire peninsula has once slept beneath the pressure of superincumbent waters, and that the monsters of the deep have played where the beasts of the field now gambol—and there can be no doubt, that many of its formations are to be ascribed to this cause.

The Lords of the Soil.—It does one good to get away from the city, where society is but one vast machine, and every individual member of it a machine in himself, moving and acting, just as he is moved and acted upon by those about him—it is good we say, to get away occasionally from this artificial "tucked up" heartless state of things, and to feel the warm grip of the whole souled, intelligent, unsophisticated self-acting, and self-moving demizens of the country. There you find nature in its simplicity, its dignity, and its charms. We need not say in reference to piles of brick and mortar merely, that "man made the city but God made the country." The remark is equally true of society. In the city, men are made what they are by artificial appliances. When you have seen one of them, you have seen the whole, just as when you have looked upon one block of brick buildings, you know very nearly how all the rest are made. But not so in the country. There every man has his own way, and when you have seen one, two or three, or any given number of them, you are no wiser than you was before, as to what will constitute the characteristics of the next man you meet, for you will most assuredly find him just what nature made him, a man, and not a machine.

After all, there are some rather deformed specimens of humanity, even in the country. There is occasionally an anti-book farmer, who is ten times more of a machine than any thing to be found in the city. Like a blind horse upon a tread mill, he is kept constantly in motion, day in and day out, without advancing a step, and

when you have seen one of the tribe, you have a fair specimen of the whole. They are all precisely the same sort of machines.

Ho for California!—Gold vs. Industry.

As we expected, the high wrought accounts which have been published respecting the gold of California, have turned the heads of a vast number of our people; visions of gold have so bedazzled their eyes, that they can see nothing distinctly. The contagion is spreading from one end of the land to the other. Companies are forming, and vessels fitting out all along the Atlantic coast to go forth in quest of California gold. And from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, the gold mania is raging, to a greater or less extent, among all classes and descriptions of people. The merchant, the mechanic, the professional man, and in some instances, even the staid farmer, have fallen victims to its bewitching influence; they are not the same men they were three months ago. Nothing is to be thought of, talked of, dreamt of, but gold, gold, gold. It is the last thing they think of when they go to sleep, and the first thing when they awake, and almost the only thing during all their waking hours. Poor men! They are under a kind of hallucination, and in their present plight, are to be pitied as unfortunate, rather than denounced as fools.

We advise our agricultural friends to "keep themselves pure," and listen, no, not for a moment, to the syren song. Far better will it be with you, to dig for gold in your own prolific fields, than to compass half the globe in its pursuit, for in the one case you are certain of your ingots, but in the other, not.

Many of our friends who have interested themselves in procuring new subscribers for us, deserve honorable mention. Among the most conspicuous, are David Brown, of Battle Creek, Richard Dougherty, of Centreville, Stephen Eldred, P. M., of Climax prairie, S. T. Denton, P. M., of Unadilla, A. W. Olds, P. M., of Green Oak, Geo. W. Kedzie, of Deerfield, J. L. Yates, Ionia, J. Gibbons, Raisin, H. Howell, Ada, F. Danforth, Olivet, and J. D. Bradley, Carlisle.

For Ladies' Department, see page 14.

A valuable communication from A. C. H., in reply to Mr. Saunders' inquiries, will appear in our next.

Our thoughts, like the waters of the sea, when exhaled towards heaven, will lose all their bitterness and saltiness, and sweeten into an amiable humanity, until they descend in gentle showers of kindness upon our fellow men.

The following, from the pen of a lady, is welcome to our columns. The subject is important and appropriate, and well presented. We trust the example will be followed by others of our female friends. Certainly, many of them must be in possession of information in relation to the management of household affairs, which would be useful to others of their sex.—We will try to give them a department for the purpose.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Moral and Intellectual Improvement.

MR. ISHAM—*Dear Sir:* I am a constant reader of your useful periodical, and feel a deep interest in those subjects which it so ably discusses. I feel a great interest in the subject of agricultural improvement generally, and especially in our own state, which will yet stand high among the states in point of agricultural importance. But there is another subject connected with this—certainly not foreign to it—on which I feel a still deeper interest: I mean that of moral and intellectual cultivation. I am aware that your paper may not be considered the proper vehicle for such thoughts, but still, I think a few hints may not be amiss.

The gathering season has passed by, abundantly rewarding the toil of the laborer. The long winter evenings, so favorable for reading and reflection, are before us; and although in the country we may not possess those advantages so largely enjoyed in towns and cities, and are partially, at least, deprived of the refining influences of intellectual society, still we have sources of improvement within our reach, and if we estimate as we ought the worth of mental cultivation, we shall not be slow to bring to our aid the knowledge and wisdom of those who have had leisure and advantages for the acquisition of learning, which he who lives by the labor of his hands does not possess. Books, which may be called the granary of genius, are open to all; and it is our privilege to select from the storehouse of knowledge those treasures of intellectual wealth best adapted to instruct our minds and improve our hearts. And here I wish to make one remark with reference to those pamphlets, periodicals, and ephemeral productions of the press, which are so profusely lavished upon us, teeming as they do, with sentiments at variance with purity of thought, good taste, and sound morals; so calculated to foster that

sickly sentimentality which degrades labor and teaches our sons and our daughters to despise the useful and honorable occupations by which their parents have attained to independence and respectability. Biography stands open with ever new and ever varying face, to amuse and instruct us, and history abundantly rewards our research. The truths of revelation elucidated and discussed in various ways, by various authors, offer us their treasures of wisdom and knowledge. May we not, then, improve the leisure which winter gives us, in gathering treasures of higher value than the yellow sheaf, or the golden corn?

R. M. B.

Detroit, its Growth, Commerce, Resources, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The city of the straits is rapidly increasing in population, wealth and resources. It was discovered in 1610, but no permanent settlement was made till 1701. It may be said to have been founded (its commerce at least) by La Salle, a bold and enterprising navigator, who built the first vessel that plowed the waters of Lake Erie. The Griffin, commanded by La Salle, sailed from Niagara, above the falls, on the 7th of August, 1679. This vessel was of about 60 tons burthen, and carried five guns and 35 men. After exploring Lakes Erie and Huron, La Salle sent men back laden with furs to pay the debt contracted in building, with five of the crew. Nothing was ever heard of the ill fated vessel. She was supposed to have sunk in the waters of the Huron. The discoverers pursued their voyage in canoes, and La Salle claims the honor of having first discovered the Mississippi river. Though he was not the first discoverer, he was the first to descend the father of waters. That honor belongs to Hernando de Soto who crossed it in 1651.

Detroit was incorporated in 1815. The present population is estimated at twenty thousand, one half of which has been added within the last five years. The increase of our commerce has kept pace with the increase of population. The number of steam boats enrolled in this district is 38, propellers 5, with 8 steamers and 7 sail vessels building. The number of sail vessels is 120. The tonnage of the above vessels is 35,145 4-95. The capital invested is \$1,757,250. This capital gives employment to 1,931 hands. The amount of exports from Detroit in 1847, was \$3,883,318 63. The imports for the same period, were \$4,020,559 75. This is exclusive of the ex-

ports to Lake Superior. In addition to this, more than seven hundred vessels pay tribute to our city, and carry away annually, products to the amount of four millions of wealth and industry to the markets of the world.

Mechanical skill, enterprise and industry, are constantly rearing up new buildings, and lining our streets with the habitations of men. The public improvements of our city are quite in advance of the age. The immense railroad depot and storehouse recently erected by the Central railroad company is said to be the largest in the United States. It is a stupendous fabric, sufficient to store almost the entire produce of the state. This company employ directly within our limits, at least two hundred hands, and indirectly as many more. The city improvements consist of hydraulic works, markets, and other public buildings.

The annual revenue of the city is over forty thousand dollars. The expenditures generally exceed the revenue. The funded debt of the city is nearly three hundred thousand dollars, the interest of which is paid annually by direct taxation. This debt was contracted for building sewers, laying down many miles of water pipe, and other works of public utility. The entire cost of the water works was about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the outlay in sewers, about forty thousand, in public buildings thirty thousand, engines twelve thousand, and other public investments amounting in the aggregate to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of fixed capital. This city, the commercial emporium of the state, will go on "prospering and to prosper" with the settlement of our public domain and the progress of agriculture, so long as commerce tends to centralize trade at this port. "In adjusting the ratio of population to the means of subsistence, it is estimated that eight acres of ground will support an agriculturist." The area of the state is 38,782,800 acres; twelve millions of which are tributary to Detroit as a market, and would support an agricultural population of 1,500,000, and one merchant or mechanic would be required for every five cultivators of the soil, which would ensure 300,000 engaged in other pursuits. One fifth of this population would inevitably fall to Detroit, which would ultimately increase our population to 60,000. This estimate is exclusive of manufacturing capital concentrated in companies, the introduction of which would augment the population of this city to nearly one hundred thousand.

MICHIGAN.

An Echo.

For the Michigan Farmer.

RAISIN, 12th Mo. (Dec.) 22nd 1848.

FRIEND ISHAM:—Although I may not be able to obtain the names of a sufficient number of new subscribers for the Michigan Farmer for a club, I will at least send enough for a switch, in order to add my mite towards increasing the happiness of the rapidly approaching new year, and making an "appropriate expression of my good will." I begin with the following six (including my own,) and think I shall obtain several more as soon as the first number of the new volume comes to hand in an "enlarged and improved form."

"When shall it be? Echo answers when; and all is silent as the tomb." So it seems indeed in relation to the formation of a State Agricultural Society in Michigan. I have waited and looked and listened ever since the above query appeared in the 18th No. of the "Farmer," for a reply from some of the leading, influential men of our state, "who feel interested in the matter, and on whom will devolve the duty of taking the lead in the noble enterprise." But thus far I have waited in vain. Surely the subject has not been revived, merely to sink to rest again, "silent as the tomb," for another year. Where is the man of good sense and sound judgement to be found, who has had the opportunity of observing the increased interest farmers appear to feel in their occupation, and the renewed energy and zeal with which they endeavor to improve their farms, and stock, and increase the quantity and quality of their crops, and furnish better butter, cheese, fruit &c., for the market, wherever Agricultural Societies have been organized and properly conducted, but will readily admit that such societies are of great advantage not only to the farmer, but to the community at large? What intelligent farmer will deny the fact that the farmers of Michigan have it in their power, by adopting more systematic and improved methods of tillage and husbandry, to increase their agricultural products at least one-fourth, which, agreeably to the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1847, would amount to 2,666,666 bushels of wheat, 2,166,666 of corn, 1,833,333 of oats, and a like proportional increase in other things? Now would it not be worth taking some pains to have this neat little amount added to our annual products, and what more likely or efficient means can be adopted in order to bring about so desirable a result, than the

formation of a state and county agricultural societies? And as no true "Wolverine" would be willing to admit that Michigan is a whit behind "the very chiefest" of her sister states in the intelligence and enterprise of her citizens, have we not ample materials for the formation of such Societies? What mountain of difficulty then is in the way? It can be nothing but the want of a beginning, for "*principium, dimidium, totius*"* would certainly prove true in this case, and I hope the able Editor of the Farmer and its qualified contributors, will not allow the subject to nap it much longer, without proposing some plan to pursue, or a time and place for those interested to meet and take the necessary measures for organizing the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

As ever thy friend, J. GIBBONS.

* A beginning is one half of the whole.

Letter from Governor Ransom.*A Morsel of his Experience in Farming.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

LANSING, Dec. 25, 1848.

W. ISHAM, ESQ., Editor Michigan Farmer.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 18th inst. is received. You request information with regard to the manner in which the pasture you saw on my farm, while at my house recently, was cleared, &c.

I am exceedingly busy in making preparation to meet the Legislature, now soon to convene, but I will take time to state very briefly, the process by which the land alluded to was got into its present condition.

When I purchased the land of which my farm is made, some years since, the particular piece, of which I am now writing, was entirely overspread with a dense and almost impenetrable thicket of oak shrubs, usually in this country, called "*grubs*," with large white and burr oak trees thinly interspersed. They had been growing, unaffected by fires, probably about ten years, and had shot up into saplings of five to fifteen feet in height, and from one to two or three inches in diameter.

In the summer of 1843, after my wheat and hay harvests were finished, I think about the middle of August, I put my men to work upon that piece of land, and they cut away all the grubs close by the ground, or the "*stools*," rather, on which most of them grew. I had them all piled up compactly, and the following spring burnt off clean; and as soon as young shoots began to be thrown out from the stump, I turned my sheep, a flock of something more than a hundred, into the enclosure, and kept

them there most of the time through the summer. So strong and vigorous were the roots of the grubs, that they threw up young sprouts in great profusion, but the sheep kept their tops constantly cropped off; not one escaped them. The winter following, I had my timothy straw, after it had been threshed, drawn out and fed to my cattle and sheep, upon this field, scattering it as generally over the field as practicable. I have since continued to keep my sheep upon it during the season of pasturing. They fed off the sprouts from the grubs as fast as they appeared, until the roots even, were perfectly dead; and I think very few remained alive after the second summer's feeding. There are fifteen acres of the ground, and I do not believe there is now a living grub upon it, and they are, most of them, so far decayed as to be easily thrown out of the ground with a kick of the foot, as you noticed, when there, and the land now produces the luxuriant pasturage which you saw. I do not recollect the time occupied in cutting and piling the brush, though the work was done with great facility with the implement I used for the purpose—a brush-hook.

If a knowledge of my experiment and its result shall enure to the benefit of any of my fellow farmers, I shall be very glad that you called on me for an account of it.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

EPAPHRO. RANSOM.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Receipts.*To make Soap that will wash without rubbing.*

Dissolve seven pounds of sal. soda in six gallons of white lye, run the sal. soda and lye through six quarts of lime, add seven gallons of good soft soap and one pint of salt, and it is fit for use. One pint of soap with twelve quarts of water will wash.—Soak the clothes for the night in soft water with one twenty-fourth part soap, ring and rinse in the morning; if they are not clean, pound them to save rubbing.

The Red Salve for Swellings.

Take linseed oil, one pound; sweet oil or fresh butter, half a pound; red lead, one pound; boil them together, and stir it boiling; then slack the heat and add to it two pounds of beeswax and one pound of rosin, and stir them together till cold.

To cure a Cough or Pain in the side.

Take a spoon full of tar, three spoons full of honey, three yolks of hens' eggs, and a half pint of wine; beat the above well together, then bottle. A teaspoon full is a dose; take it four times a day, before eating, and again on going to bed. W.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

From the American Agriculturist.

An Attempt at Housekeeping.

OLD LADY'S DIARY.—I have just returned from my long-promised visit to my old friend M***, whose plain good sense, shown in every department of life, has often surprised and delighted me. I was therefore unprepared to find her daughters, who had no pains spared in their education, so deficient in that important branch, housekeeping. Her eldest, a lovely girl, who while living under her mother's roof, delighted every one with her sprightly temper and amiable deportment, as well as by the cultivation of her mind, has married, and settled on a farm. Her first letter arrived to-day, containing so much instruction for my young people, that I have obtained leave to copy it, which reads as follows:

A few days ago, some of my neighbors hearing that I was now settled in my new home, came to welcome me in the neighborhood, as they call it; though they live so far off, it was impossible for them to return before dinner. I was delighted to see them, and Charles came out of the field to do all in his power to assist me to entertain them. The best ham was selected, and we were fortunate in being able to procure fresh beef from the next farm. Our garden has succeeded admirably under Charles' good care. So we had plenty of vegetables. I was aware that Jane knew but little of cooking, but she professed to be quite equal to the dinner I had provided, and I made myself easy as to the result. My new friends are agreeable, pleasant people, and I soon forgot, in their delightful society, that I was housekeeper, and that all the responsibility of the dinner really rested on me. Dinner hour arrived, but not so dinner. I wondered, and Charles looked, but we said nothing, hoping that all was right, and that it would soon appear. An hour passed, and I began to be uneasy, and then visited the kitchen. A thousand excuses were made, with many assurances that all was doing well, and we would not have long to wait; I returned to the parlor. Charles was uneasy, as he had business in the field, but it could not be helped. Another hour passed, and another. What could be the matter? Again I visited the kitchen; all was in confusion; the beef was not half done, the potatoes had all boiled to pieces, and the beans were sailing in a large pot of water in the chimney corner, some distance from the fire. I saw then, what I should have known before, that my personal attention was necessary where there was so ignorant a cook, and, alas! I felt I was little better; but I began to arrange matters as I best could. The ham was the first to be dished. Imagine my consternation on looking into the pot, where I found it had boiled to fragments. It had been put on to simmer, according to your directions, early in the morning, and had been boiling all day. How shall we get it out of the pot? asked

Jane. "Strain it through a colander," said a saucy boy, who stood enjoying our perplexity. It was a good hint, however, and we followed his advice, both with the ham and beans, which otherwise eluded our ladies when we attempted to catch them, as if they had been things of life.

At length, all was safely landed on the table, much to the amusement of our guests, who good naturedly laughed with not at us, and relieved my embarrassment by relating their first experience in housekeeping. I had attended to the dessert myself, and it was really good—all but an unfortunate apple island, that looked much more like a solid continent than I could have desired; but thanks to the long delay, we were too hungry to be over particular, and the dinner passed off right merrily. So, dear mother, do pray join in the laugh, and don't look so sad; don't shake your head so reproachfully, as if you were going to say, "Ah! Fanny, Fanny, I thought this would be the way." Do, dear mother, look up and give me one of your bright smiles, and I will promise to give a better account of my next. FANNY.

Heaven on Earth.—There are earthly Paradises, and they are inhabited by earthly angels; there are places rendered paradisaical by the angelic nature of their people. Probably the most perfect of those terrestrial states that constitute the heaven here and give a foretaste of hereafter, is found in that domestic circle, where amiable tempers prevail. There is nothing so conducive to happiness, in its choicest abode, the family relation, as mild, patient bearing and forgiving minds. Home, be it in a palace, or "ever so homely," is just what we make it. How sweet is the influence exerted by a mild and sunny disposition! Look at the family where there is a daughter and a sister, who is kind-hearted and cheerful, how much it resembles heaven.

Sweetening Butter.—Mr. Trevelgan has communicated to the Mechanics' Magazine, the following item of dietetic improvement. Whilst making some experiments, it occurred to him that butter, either fresh or salt, possessing a disagreeable effluvia and flavor might be rendered perfectly sweet by the addition of a little carbonate of soda. On trial, this surmise proved correct. The proportions are, carbonate of soda $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms to three pounds of butter. In making fresh butter, the soda is to be added after all the milk is washed out, and it is ready for making up. The unpleasant smell is produced by an acid, which being neutralized by the alkali, disperses at the same time the disagreeable flavor. This acid is generated by peculiarities in the constitutions of some cows, by the condition of certain fodders, by the length of time the cream is kept before churned, but too often by the dairy utensils not being kept thoroughly clean. Soda produces the same results when added to the culinary greases—as drippings, lard, &c.

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

Wonderful Clock.

This wonder-working age is making great encroachments on old father Time's prerogatives. They have not only curtailed the former tax which he used to impose on the traveller by holding back in his speed and not allow him to travel more than five miles in a good hour, by harnessing what the Indians called the water spirit (steam) to the cars, and rattling off to the tune of a mile in a minute, but, (as our readers learned by a short paragraph in last week's number,) they have got to making the pendulum of a clock that swings in Philadelphia, beat its seconds without loss of time in Cincinnati.

This was recently brought about by the two astronomers, Prof. Locke, of Cincinnati, and Sears C. Walker, of the same city. Their object is, by this simultaneous marking of time in two such distant locations, to obtain the true difference of longitude. The clock is connected with the telegraphic wires, and thereby the apparatus or register in the other city, ticks at the very moment it does at the place where it stands.

The advantage of such an arrangement will be obvious. Suppose an observer at Philadelphia observes the transit of a star, by a quick touch the time is transmitted to Cincinnati. The observer at Cincinnati registers the transit of the same star over the meridian at that place—both of these points of time and the intervening interval will be registered on one fillet of paper and by means of one and the same clock. The interval will be the difference of time that elapsed between the transit seen at the meridian of Philadelphia and that at Cincinnati, by which the difference of longitude may be easily and correctly calculated.—*Maine Farmer.*

New Principle in the Saw-Mill.—Horce Hecox, writing to the Jeffersonian, says he has invented a method of sawing "calculated as a general thing to save the time and trouble of gigging back the carriage, as the saw after cutting through, is instantly reversed, together with the feeding apparatus, setting the board at the same time to the required thickness, and returns cutting through the log each way alternately without stopping until the log is finished." The mill, however is built with apparatus for gigging back the carriage, for convenience in cutting through the first time, for scantling, &c.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Artificial Mahogany.—The following method of giving any species of wood of a close grain the appearance of mahogany, is said to be practised in France. The surface is first planed smooth, and the wood is then rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid. One ounce of dragon's blood is dissolved in nearly a pint of spirits of wine; this and one third of an ounce of carbonate of soda are then to be mixed together and filtered, and the liquid is to be laid on with a soft brush.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mad dogs have been at large in our streets for some days, and many dogs have been bitten, and, it is said, one man.

Fine sleighing in Detroit; large quantities of produce coming in; streets blocked with teams.

A man by the name of Miller was recently killed upon the track of the Pontiac Railroad. He was employed upon the freight train; fell between the cars, and was run over.

CONGRESS, Dec. 23.—The passage in the lower house of Mr. Root's resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia, to report a bill prohibiting slave trade in the District, has caused most intense excitement here. A meeting was held in the Senate room last evening, of the whig and democratic members of both houses, for the purpose of adopting, if possible, some compromise of the slavery question.

Meeting of Congressmen in relation to the southern members of Congress of both parties, met in caucus. Senator Metcalf presented a series of resolutions touching the extension of slavery. Morse, of Louisiana, led off in a powerful speech. Several animated speeches were made. The attendance was very large, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.—Senator Benton was not present.

Dec. 26.—The Washington correspondent of the Express says: "To-day will come the tug of war in the House, upon the question of reconsidering the vote upon the adoption of Mr. Root's resolution. The reconsideration—a modification, and a reference to the committee on the District of Columbia, is quite possible, and is not to be construed, should it take place, as a disposition on the part of the House, not to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

Dec. 27.—At the southern convention at Washington, on Friday, the following platform was, in substance, adopted:

The south having an equal interest in the territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principal of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 30 degrees and 30 minutes.

The south prefer a separation of the Union to accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interest in said territories at the point of the bayonet. That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting representing the south.

Dec. 28.—The Speaker announced the first thing in order to be Mr. Stuart's resolution to reconsider the vote on the passage of Mr. Root's resolution, respecting the traffic of slaves in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, addressed the House in opposition to the agitators at the north and south; he said the question of abolition in the District of Columbia would not rest. Mr. Root coincided exactly with his own views. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved to postpone the question two weeks.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, said the motion to reconsider had been debated enough, and moved to lay it upon the table; yeas, 109, nays, 56. Mr. Smith proposed an amendment to Mr. Root's resolution, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of framing a law to prevent slaves from being brought from western States into the District. Mr. Vinton renewed his resolution to postpone the question.

Emigration to California.—The staid city of Philadelphia appears to share largely in what is called the "prevailing epidemic." The Ledger says:

"The spirit of emigration to the gold region of California is rapidly spreading among the young men of our city, and the ship owners are also embarking in the speculation, by putting up their vessels for the various ports of this new El Dorado."

The New York True Sun estimates that sixty vessels in that port are up for California, and that ten thousand persons from that city alone will depart for the gold regions within one month. At this rate, it says, the population in the valley of the Sacramento will amount to upwards of 100,000 next summer! The Journal of Commerce contains 62 advertisements of vessels for the gold regions. The lowest fare mentioned is \$120 for passage, and sailor's rations—via Cape Horn.

The telegraph despatches, which bring down the supplement of news to the last hour of the departure of the steamers, announced in Liverpool on the 2d December, the rumor that Pius IX. had secretly left Rome in disguise, on the morning of the 24th November, and had arrived at Laeta, at which place the steamer Semure had gone to bear his Holiness to France.

A company has been formed in this city, says the New York Courier, for building a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the isthmus of Panama.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—By the last arrival from Mexico, says the N. O. Bulletin, we learn from good authority that the house of Manning & Mackintosh, of Mexico, who have taken charge of the great undertaking for opening a water communication between the two oceans, through the isthmus of Tehuantepec, have already begun a road for the transportation of all the materials necessary for this great work. The road is preparing for the purpose of establishing at once a temporary communication to the point where already the river Coatzacoalcas and the fine lakes bordering on the Pacific, and running into that ocean, can be navigated with safety and facility, for the distance of forty miles, by vessels of large tonnage.

The lands through this whole district are celebrated for their extraordinary fertility, and it abounds in timber of the greatest value, both for ship building and furniture. The road now opening is to be completed within the ensuing eight months.

MEXICO.—It is now very generally believed in Mexico, that Paredes got off in

the British steamer of the 15th ult. He has been traced as far toward the coast as Orizaba. The government is still suspected of conniving at his escape.

The news from the insurgents of Sierra Gordo is again deplorable. We might give a column of their exploits in attacking haciendas, killing and plundering the inhabitants. Bustamente despatched a force against them from Queretaro, but they took refuge in inaccessible fastnesses, losing only a few men in killed and wounded.

Durango is overrun by Indians—said to be Camanches. The small villages can make no resistance to their foes. The road from the city of Durango to the port of Mazatlan is in their possession. A valuable commerce is carried on by this route.

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—The papers of to-day state that yesterday there were 100 new cases of cholera in the city. A despatch from Cincinnati says: "Two deaths have occurred at the hospital among passengers left by steamboat. The symptoms resemble cholera."

Our delinquent subscribers, from whom there is now due one dollar and seventy-five cents for the last volume of the Farmer, shall be credited for the last and the present volume, if they will send us two dollars soon.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars. Office on King's corner, third story.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl. 3 50	\$3 75	Salt, 131	
Corn, bus.	40	Butter, 13a14	
Oats, 25	Eggs, doz. 13		
Rye, 37	Hides, lb. 3a61		
Barley, 56	Wheat, bus. 75		
Hogs, 100 lbs 2 50a3 00	Hams, lb. 6a7		
Apples, bush 25a50	Onions, bu. 50a63		
Potatoes, 50	Cranberries, 1 75		
Hay, ton, 8 00a10 00	Buckwheat 100lbs. 1 50		
Wool, lb. 14a28	Indian meal, " 1 00		
Peas, bu. 75	Beef, do 2 00a2 50		
Beans, 75a80	lard, lb. retail, 7		
Beef, bbl. 6 00a7 00	Honey, 10		
Pork, 10 50a11 50	Apples, dried, 75		
White fish, 6 00a6 50	Peaches, do 2 00		
Trout, 5 50a6 50	Clover seed, bu. 4 50		
Cod fish, lb. 5a53	Herd's grass do 1 00		
Cheese, 6a8	Flax, do 75		
Wood, cord 2 25a3 50	Lime, " bbl 75		

GARRETT & GEIGER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, DETROIT.

Take pleasure in announcing to their numerous patrons throughout the State, that they have every description and style of types, borders, rules, cuts, &c., for executing in the neatest and most modern styles, all kinds of LETTER PRESS PRINTING; And they will here remark, that their facilities for the execution of Job Printing, are not surpassed in the western country.

Books and Pamphlets printed and bound to order; blanks of every description, cards, handbills, together with all other kinds of work in our line of business, will be performed with promptness and accuracy. Printing done in colored inks.

Meteorological Observations.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. ISHAM: At your request I send you a few general results of meteorological observations during this present year, which I presume will be acceptable to some of your readers. The seasons throughout have been marked sufficiently in several respects to render it a memorable year; particularly in the annual amount of rain that has fallen.

I give you the minimum and maximum temperature in each month, and also the average and mean, together with the range and amount of rain.

	Min.	Max.	Range.	Mean.	Average.	Rain.
January,	4°	50°	46°	27°	28.483	4.620
February,	10	44	34	27	29.722	2.270
March,	7	65	58	36	32.129	2.335
April,	31	70	39	50.5	46.499	1.640
May,	43	79	36	61	65.435	5.865
June,	52	89	37	70.5	68.383	2.528
July,	56	82	26	69	68.887	11.380
August,	60	86	26	73	70.790	1.360
September,	38	79	41	58.5	57.766	7.718
October,	33	69	36	51	47.917	4.216
November,	15	45	30	30	31.266	1.450
Dec. to 25th, 14	47	33	30.5	29.470	6.290	

Total, 48.4 48.012 57.672

The total of rain in 1847 was 37.674

do 1846 53.334

do 1845 33.411

do 1844 45.654

do 1843 37.920

do 1842 40.089

do 1841 33.907

do 1840 36.842

The present has exceeded 1846 in the amount of rain, which was one of the wettest years we had in the eight preceding 1848.

Yours, &c., GEO. DUFFIELD.
Detroit, Dec. 25, 1848.

We invite attention to the advertisements of our business friends, which are all new, fresh from the mint. They are all, we believe, fair dealers, and their establishments the very best, of their kind, in the city.

To Country Merchants & Others.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Detroit, for the purpose of furnishing this State with *Crockery and Glass Ware*, at equally as advantageous terms as can be obtained at any Eastern House.

Our stock of common, plain and fine printed ware is now complete, and is of the most modern shapes, patterns and colors, freshly imported and expressly adapted to this market, and will be carefully packed at New York and Boston packing prices. Also an extensive stock of Church, Parlor, Stand and Office Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Silver Plated and Britannia Ware, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1849 A. E. & S. J. MATHER & CO.
Kearney's New Block, Jeff. above Woodward ave.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. McFARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. *Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.* Jan. 1.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments most astonishingly low. Among their stock may be found:

Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Blanket Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frocks, Dress and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Sattinet Pantalons. Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Silks and Cassimere Vests. Goodyear's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentleman's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at *Wholesale and Retail*, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.
Jan. 1. HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE AND WHOLESALE

BOOK, STATIONERY AND ROOM PAPER STORE.—The undersigned beg to inform bookbuyers, booksellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive *Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment*, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use); LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. P. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.
Jan. 1. Agents, Genesee Seed Store.

Crockery, China & Glassware.

FREDK WETMORE would respectfully invite the attention of all wishing to purchase Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses, Britannia Ware, Solar Lamp Lamps, Store Lamps, Camp Lamp Lamps, Girandoles, Silver plated Ware, Teatray, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c., to call and examine his prices and Stock, before purchasing. Having a very large and fine stock of all articles in his line, he is prepared to sell at very low prices, at the old Crockery Store "Elford's Block," Jefferson Avenue, near Woodward.
Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

LUTHER BEECHER'S,

(Next door to the Michigan State Bank.)

CARPETS AND DRY GOODS.

THE Best assortment that can be found in the City of Detroit, consisting of:

Super Imperial Brussels and Wilton carpets, 10s to 18s; splendid three ply Lawrence and Thompsonville carpets, 10s to 12s; super two ply Ingrain carpets; new pattern carpets, 6s to 8s; good assortment all wool Auburn carpets, 4s 6d to 6s; beautiful union carpets, ingrain pattern, 2s to 4s. Venetian stair carpets, rugs, druggetts, &c., &c., cheap.

¶ In all, over 14,000 yards, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Dry Goods and Dry Groceries I will sell either at *Wholesale or Retail* at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

¶ Wholesale and Carpet Rooms, Up Stairs.

Jan. 1. LUTHER BEECHER

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON.
Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woollen Yarn dyed to any pattern.
Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

H. A. YOUNG.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our 4s. 6d. Tea is too well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.

HOLMES & BABCOCK,

Jan. 1. Woodward Avenue.

Detroit Plaster Mill.

THE Undersigned have erected a Plaster Mill upon the wharf adjoining Wm. Brewster's storehouse below and near the foot of Randolph street, which will be in full operation by the middle of January next. Having a large supply of stone plaster on hand, of two different kinds, Sandusky white, and Grand River, Canada, which is a superior article and well tested. We will be able to supply the farmer and mechanic with any quantity or quality he may want. We expect to keep a constant supply on hand, and to sell at such rates as will induce the purchaser to call, presuming that he will be glad to purchase fresh from the mill, using his own bags and boxes, and thus save not only the weight now lost in the barrel, but the cost of the barrel itself, which will be the difference made in the price, thus saving to himself something like two dollars per ton. We shall also grind corn in the ear, and other coarse grain for feed.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, January 1, 1849.

Real Estate Agency.

DETROIT MICHIGAN.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate; the payment of Taxes; Reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes; the purchase of Lands at Tax Sales; the Examination of Titles; the Entry of State or Government Lands; the Examination and Platting of Lands; Leasing City and Village Property, and Collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also Township Plats of nearly all the Towns of the State. They have for sale the following unimproved lands lying in the several counties of Michigan, as follows:

Allegan,	45,000	Lapeer,	28,000
Barry,	32,000	Lenawee,	3,500
Berrien,	15,000	Livingston,	6,000
Branch,	11,000	Macomb,	3,000
Cass,	2,300	Monroe,	8,500
Calhoun,	15,000	Oakland,	6,000
Clinton,	24,000	Ottawa,	12,000
Eaton,	12,000	Shiawassee,	8,000
Genessee,	15,000	Saginaw,	18,000
Hillsdale,	10,000	St. Clair,	22,000
Ingham,	9,000	St. Joseph,	4,000
Ionia,	35,000	Van Buren,	14,000
Jackson,	5,000	Washtenaw,	4,500
Kent,	22,000	Wayne,	12,000
Kalamazoo,	12,000		

The above lands embrace every variety of soil, timber, surface, location, &c. They were mostly entered at an early day and selected by practical agriculturists. Among them are large tracts of splendid pine lands.

CITY AND VILLAGE PROPERTY. Consisting of brick and wood stores, dwelling houses and lots, and vacant lots in the cities of Detroit and Monroe, and in the villages of Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo, &c., also improved farms in almost every county in the state. All of the foregoing property will be sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Titles warranted, and taxes all paid to date of sale.
Jan. 1. MACY & DRIGGS.

DYING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dying establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street,) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.
M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.